

# JASPER WEEKLY COURIER.

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PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY, AT JASPER, DUBOIS COUNTY, INDIANA, BY CLEMENT DOANE.  
OFFICE.—IN COURIER BUILDING ON WEST SIXTH STREET.  
PRICE OF SUBSCRIPTION.  
Single Subscription, for fifty Nos., \$1 50  
For six months, : : : : 1 00  
RATE OF ADVERTISING.  
For square, 10 lines or less, 1 week, \$1 00  
Each subsequent insertion, 75 cts.  
Longer advertisements at the same rate, a fraction over even square or squares, counted as a square. These are the terms for transient advertisements; a reasonable deduction will be made to regular advertisers.  
Notices of appointment of administrators and legal notices of like character to be paid in advance.

ANNOUNCING CANDIDATES.  
For Township Officers, each \$1.00  
For County " " 2.50  
For District, Circuit, or State, 5.00

**W. R. OSBORN,**  
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON

Has located in Jasper, and offers his professional services to the public, and will endeavor to merit share of patronage.  
Office on Eighth street, in the room formerly occupied by Dr. Welman. Residence in the corner of 7th and Newton streets.  
Sept. 14, 1874-75.

**H. MASON, ROCKPORT, W. S. HUNTER, JASPER.**

**Attorneys at Law.**

Will practice in Dubois and adjoining counties. Will also attend Circuit Court in Warrick, Dubois and Perry counties.  
Office—South side of Public Square, Sept. 17th, 1874-75.

**ON JOHN BAKER, CLEMENT DOANE, VINCENNES, JASPER.**

**Attorneys at Law.**

Will practice in the Courts of Dubois and adjoining counties. Particular attention given to collection of debts. Office one door East of the St. Charles Hotel. Sept. 26, 1874-75.

**WILL A. TRAYLOR**

**Attorney at Law.**

JASPER, INDIANA.

Will practice in the Courts of Dubois and adjoining counties. Particular attention given to collection of debts. Office one door East of the St. Charles Hotel. Sept. 26, 1874-75.

**BRUNO BUETTNER,**

**ATTORNEY AT LAW,**

And Notary Public,

JASPER, INDIANA.

Will practice in all the Courts of Dubois and adjoining counties. Jan. 9, 1874.

**F. DILLON, C. H. DILLON.**

**Dillon & Dillon,**

**ATTORNEYS AT LAW.**

Office over Jos. Troxler's Saddle Shop.

JASPER, INDIANA.

Will practice in the Courts of Dubois and adjoining counties. Sept. 20th, 1876-77.

**W. BLACKSMITH SHOP**

**WM. GASSER,**

Main Street, opposite the Post Office.

JASPER, INDIANA.

Has built and opened a new shop for all kinds of smith work. His long acquaintance with the citizens of Dubois county, and the well known good character of his work, he trusts will give him a liberal share of patronage. His prices will be made to suit the times.

Horse shoeing and ironing of wagons or bug-compliy attended to.

Sept. 13th, 1874-75.

**W. GASSER.**

**BODMANN, H. H. HOFFMAN.**

**"The Old Reliable"**

**BODMANN'S**

**Leaf Tobacco**

**WAREHOUSE!**

ESTABLISHED 1851. Nos. 57, 59, 61, and 63 West Front Street, foot of Union Bridge, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Leaf Tobacco Sales every Saturday.

Only Tobacco Warehouse in Cincinnati that has a Seed Leaf trade.

Storn Tobacco free for three months.

Liberal advances on consignments upon receipt of weekly Tobacco Circulars.

**HAS. BODMANN & CO.,**

22, 78-6m. Cincinnati.

For the Jasper Courier.  
**To the Parents of Little Edmonston Greene.**

The house is lonely since our boy departed,  
The days are dark and drear,  
And to the desolate and broken hearted,  
No gleam of light appears.

We hear a voice to us speak out of Heaven—  
And say, "why thus rebel?"  
The child was only lent you—'twas not given—  
And surely it is well!

When other parents with their fond caressings,  
Renew our grief and pain,  
We think our child is sharing richer blessings,  
Which they may ne'er obtain.

Our angel ones, their ministrations giving,  
Requite the earthly loss;  
And parents of the children, who are living,  
May bear the heavier cross.

Far beyond the rolling river,  
Where bright angels are;  
The dearest of our hearts is gone,  
And shines a radiant star.

He wears a spotless robe of white,  
And a shining crown of gold,  
For he is with the Saviour now,  
And a lamb of his dear fold.

W. F. F. S.

**MOUNTING A MUSTANG.**

**The Experience of a Stranger in Texas—Brave Girl Riders.**

VICTORIA, South Texas, March 18.—About the first duty that devolves upon the freshly arrived stranger in Texas, is the purchase of a horse. Upon arriving in the old Mexican town of La Bahia, on the river San Antonio, opposite the American village of Goliad, I proceeded to buy an animal.

Senor Lozano, a wealthy Mexican horse and cattle owner, a resident sometimes of La Bahia, sometimes of Tamaulipas, Mexico, was interviewed at his little adobe house on the outskirts of the village. Senor Lozano sent one of his cow boys—boated, spurred, and wearing the broad-brimmed sombrero—to bring out of his herd a horse that he represented to be a splendid animal. It was done. At the very first glance it was seen that the horse—a beautiful gelding, dun, high mettled, graceful, rolling, fat and sleek—was wild, and had probably been ridden but seldom, if ever before.

"How much do you ask for the animal?"  
"Sixteen dollars in gold," answered Lozano.  
"A bargain, Senor."  
"Can you ride him?"  
"Oh, certainly; never fear about that."  
"Approach him, Senor," said the Mexican in his own language.  
I did so, but the mustang—such it was—reared upon his hind legs, and with open mouth and eyes that seemed to flash lightning, made one spring at his master. I dodged and rushed back, the horse in the meantime running to the length of the thirty-foot stake rope that held him.

Finally Lozano and his young man succeeded in saddling the mustang, the saddle being fastened by two strong girths under the lions. The bit was especially adapted to wild horses. Lozano presented me with a pair of long-handled Mexican spurs. They were put on securely and I prepared to mount. Fortunately the scene was the edge of a vast plain that stretches away from the river San Antonio to the southward. The cow boy, or "el caballero," as he might be termed, held the reins and Lozano the left stirrup. The animal stood perfectly still, as if paralyzed with fear. My foot touched the stirrup; a second more and my right leg swung over the saddle, and I was seated in it. Then, ye gods! what backing, pitching, rearing, pawing, and kicking! The first movement of the mustang seemed to be a kind of horizontal dash or slide, followed by a full stop. The third movement was a kicking up in which his heels seemed at an angle of 45 degrees. Then he reared and seemed determined to fall on his back, or rather on his rider. I hung to the horn of the saddle like a sailor to the last spar in a cyclone. Then there was a series of perpendicular "pitching," or "bucking," as it is called among the Texans, in which the mustang seemed to jump up four feet and come down perpendicularly, giving his rider a most unmerciful jolt. The "bucking" continued a quarter of an hour, and then the animal broke into a head dash. I did nothing but rein his head in the direction of the open plain and let him out. The race against time occupied a three or four-mile heat, during which the mustang must have beaten the Texas race horses that every spring meeting spread themselves over the State Fair Course at Houston. The horse stopped, panting and foaming,

and looked up at me in a way that said, "I give up."

These mustangs or Spanish horses are sprung from ancient Andalusian stock, and were introduced after the coming of Cortez and the Spanish conquest. In winter they are covered with long coarse hair, which aids them in standing the severe cold of the northers. The thick coat is shed in April and May, and the animal then becomes sleek. The mustangs have two advantages over American horses. They are so hardy that they can live the year round without a grain of corn, fodder, hay, or oats. All they want is plenty of prairie grass, upon which they must, however, be allowed to graze two or three hours a day, in addition to night grazing. Again, your mustang is acclimated and stands the climate better than imported stock. One of the best mustangs can now be bought on the river San Antonio for \$10. They are wild, but the people of the Southern prairies are used to them, and not unfrequently the girls of south Texas, brave and adventuresome as their fathers or brothers, mount and ride these mustangs with perfect grace and unconcern. When one of them happens to pitch with one of these pretty riders, she does not faint or scream, but grasps the reins tighter and applies the riding whip until the animal is forced into a dash across the prairie.

**Spontaneous Generation.**

Prof. Tyndall's last word on spontaneous generation ought to be conclusive for the people who have ranked him as a materialist without very profoundly inquiring into the absolute meaning of the word. His experiments with fifty-four flasks, containing infusions of sundry meats, fish and vegetables, which had been, carefully prepared by frequently repeated boilings to kill whatever germs of life might be at different stages of development in the infusions, and afterwards hermetically sealed, carried to the region of the Alps and then subjected to atmospheric tests, permit him to set down his affirmation "that no shred of trustworthy experimental testimony exists to prove that life, in any day, has ever appeared independently of antecedent life." The unbroken flasks, although carried to Switzerland in warm July weather, were found transparent and void of life. Half of them were opened in the floating dust of a hay mow, the other half were exposed to the absolutely pure atmosphere of an upper Alp, where no moles or dust could prevail against them, and where no sign of life for the period of conducting the experiment made its appearance in the sterile infusions. The whole experiment has been previously stated, including the rapid swarming of the flasks opened amid the dust of the hay, but Professor Tyndall restates it in giving his last word in reply to Dr. Bastian, whose position on spontaneous generation is also contradicted by a simple and homelier witness still. "Every sound tin of preserved meats and vegetables prepared by boiling and sealing to exclude the air is a witness against the theory that life can exist without the agency of antecedent life."

**Wabash and White River Improvement.**

Vincennes Sen.  
We have received the following from the Hon. Thomas R. Cobb, relative to the improvement of our two rivers:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Washington, D. C., April 1st, 1878.  
R. E. PURCELL, Esq.

Dear Sir: I will succeed in getting an appropriation of at least fifty thousand dollars for the improvement of the Wabash river. I think I will also get an appropriation for the survey of White river. I have the promise of the latter from the Committee on Commerce, the sub-committee to which the subject of the survey of White river was referred will report favorably on the same. I think the House will pass favorably on the bill for this purpose.

This will be gratifying to the farmers of this and surrounding counties as well as to men in every line of business. No public improvement could be devised that would result so beneficially. We have the produce in immense quantities to sell, and need now more than anything else, cheap transportation. The improvement of Wabash and White rivers will give it to us. Mr. Cobb is working the matter up most energetically, and we hope he will succeed in this laudable effort.

**Wages of Work Hands.**

There is a sort of hitch between a number of farmers in the southern part of the county and farm laborers, as to the compensation for the services of the latter. A year ago, if we are rightly informed, the laborers received about an average of \$20 per month. There is a disposition to cut on wages, and propositions have been made to laborers for their work at from \$13 to \$15 per month. This they decline to accept, and at last accounts the difference between employer and employe was being arbitrated.—[Lafayette Journal.

**Perils of the Republican Party.**  
New York Sun.

An informal caucus of the Republican Senators at Washington, called to consider the political situation, and to discuss the relations of the party to the Fraudulent President, ended without reaching any practical result. Mr. Conkling and others, whose counsel is usually sought on such occasions, were absent, but whether by design or by accident does not appear. While the sentiment of the great body of the party in Congress, as in the country, is positively hostile to the Administration, and has no confidence in the men who compose it, there is a timid element which lacks the courage for heroic treatment, and halts about taking the only step that can save the Republican organization from impending downfall.

Inside of twelve months the Republican party may be said to have disappeared in all the Southern States. The few members of Congress who were elected as Republicans two years ago are doomed to defeat this fall, with perhaps a rare exception, to make the rule of exclusion more visible. The South will be solidly Democratic, and cast one hundred and thirty-eight votes at the next Presidential election, and will be represented in the House of Representatives of the Forty-sixth Congress by nearly, if not completely, an unbroken Democratic column.

This is the achievement of Mr. Hayes and his policy is one year. And while he has thus solidified the Democracy in the South, so that both the section and the party are stronger, more compact, and more united than at any former period of our history, not excepting the most marked period of pro-slavery domination, when a large Union minority existed, he has also succeeded in weakening the Republican party in the North by internal dissensions and distrust.

So long as the Administration is tolerated, and allowed to stand by passive acquiescence as the exponent of Republican ideas and principles, tens of thousands who for long years made sacrifices for both, and held up the flag in the face of all perils, will refuse to accept the treachery, or to kiss the rod that has smitten the party as with a palsied hand. Many thousands have drifted away already from disgust and indifference. Other thousands are fusing into new forms. Everywhere the organization is feeble and tottering from the want of vigorous tone and unity, partly caused by the infusion of Mayhemism and the official machinery used to plant the seeds of discord, but mostly because the Republican leaders at Washington have failed to draw the line broadly between a false and weak Administration and the party which it has betrayed.

One hundred and eighty-five electoral votes are necessary to elect the next President. The Democracy will enter the contest with a certain capital of one hundred and thirty-eight from the South. They will therefore only lack forty-seven to insure success. They now have control of the State Governments of Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Ohio, Indiana, and California, which together cast nearly double the necessary number to elect, when added to the solid South. Then they had a large majority in Pennsylvania over the Republican candidate for State Treasurer last fall. These facts are stern and full of admonition. They demonstrate that, under the most favorable conditions, the Republicans must poll a full vote to elect the next President; and that vote must come from the North exclusively.

In presence of this demonstration, are the leaders willing to allow the present disorganizing process to go on? If they are, the contest of 1880, if there is to be one at all, had better be abandoned in 1878 by a general surrender. Hesitation now to throw off the incubus which weighs down the Republican party, and to discard boldly and resolutely the Fraudulent President, will inevitably bring defeat two years hence, no matter who may be brought forward as the candidate. A courageous policy such as was pursued by Mr. Conkling in this State at the Rochester Convention, will rouse the party from its seeming lethargy, recall those who have wandered off and become lukewarm, and, like a bugle blast, summon the old guard for action.

Compromise with the Fraud will not be considered, except by the cravens, who always magnify the dangers to follow decisive dealing, and never trust to the nobler instincts which attract the masses to brave actions. The Republican leaders at Washington, who are expected to point out the way of their followers, and to make the issue squarely, have a mighty responsibility to confront. If they shrink from the duty imposed on them, they will deserve the crushing defeat which may be surely predicted. If they abandon Mr. Howe, after having counseled his courageous stand, or fail to carry forward the standard which he raised, the epitaph of the party may be written. The opportunity will not recur.

**Proverbs For Tramps.**

In the hip pocket of an old vagrant, pulled by the police the other night, says the Detroit Free Press, was a memorandum book full of his own writing with pencil, and some of his philosophy is good enough to be preserved. His first paragraph reads:  
"Drinking bad whisky because it is offered free is like getting in the way of bullets purchased by an enemy."

A second reads:  
"Honesty is the best policy, but some folks are satisfied with second best. It is hard to be honest on an empty stomach."

A third reads:  
"A dry plank under a rain-proof sheet is much better than a feather-bed in jail, and one isn't annoyed by the jailor bringing in a square breakfast."

A fourth says:  
"Pay as you go. If you haven't anything to pay with don't go. If you are forced to go, record every indebtedness, and let your heirs settle the bills."

The fifth explains:  
"We should have charity for all.—When the winter winds blow cold and drear we vags should pity the poor fellows in India who are having red hot weather."

A sixth is recorded:  
"Politeness costs nothing, but it is not expected that you will wake a man up at midnight to ask permission to go through his hen house. It is more courteous to let him enjoy his needed repose."

The seventh and last was noted down as follows:  
"When you pick up an apple-core do not find fault because it is not the apple itself, but be satisfied with the grade of descent. Do not be ashamed of your occupation. We can not all be lords, nor can we all be vagrants. As I can not be a lord, I should not lament at being a vagrant. Be truthful and out-spoken. That is, tell 'em you are a Chicago fire sufferer. Keep reasonable hours, or some other vag will get your plank first. Be hopeful, cheerful and good natured. Growling won't cure a sore heel."

**Huntingburg Red Ribboners Signs the Pledge.**

Burlington Hawkeye.

Nine o'clock a. m.—"I lay my hand on my heart and forever forswear the use of intoxicating beverages."

Ten a. m.—"No, thank you. I lay my hand on my heart and forever forswear the use of intoxicating beverages."

Eleven a. m.—"Nuck, drink, drink. Laid my han' on m' heart 'mornin', an' forever forswear the use of intoxicating beverages."

High noon—"Norrabit. Laid my han' on my heart 'sh mornin' and fvever forswore th' use of intoxicating beverages."

Two p. m.—"First time doesn't count. But 'sh mornin' laid m'—hic—hawl on my heart, and forever forswore use of intoxicating bevrages."

Four p. m.—"Settemupagain! Thish lasht time. Laymy han noum—hic!—heart, and fullvever fshwear uge of intoxicatid bevrages."

Ten p. m.—"Lamrod, fill th' fuf—fuf—hic—fuf—flowing bo—hic!—ow! He'sh jolly goo' fuf—feller! Lesh fellever fshwear uge of tockshcadde bevrageleer."

Eleven p. m.—"Whoop pee! I'm al' ri'! 'Smatter 'th you? Nev' mind bootsh; allus shleep 'ith 'em on. Lesh fvever fshwear hic!—tocksh—fshwear tockshy—tocksh—tockshad!"

(The bell strikes twelve. Mr. Cuffy takes no note of time.)

**Pray on my Plate, Too.**

A little bright-eyed three year old was seated in his high-chair at the dinner table. Mamma had arranged the little uneasy, while for a moment his sprightliness and fun had made him the observer of the family. She had placed him snugly up to the table, pinned on the bib, and succeeded in getting the mischievous little hands quiet and making him hush, when papa proceeded to ask a blessing. While this was in progress our little chubby made a discovery. It was that all the plates on the table except his own plate were in one pile at "papa's place," and, as it seemed to him, they were put there to get the benefit of the solemn ceremony; so, scarcely waiting for the "amen," he held out his own plate with both hands, saying: "Please, papa, pray on my plate, too."

—Bloomfield Democrat: Governor James D. Williams has notified Peter Schultz, secretary of the Greene county agricultural fair, to be held at their grounds, near Linton, Greene county, that he will positively deliver the annual address before their society, on Thursday or Friday of the week of the fair in October, 1878.

—The House Committee on Post-offices and Post-roads has discovered that one mail contractor receives from the Government \$40,000 for a contract which he sub-lets for \$13,000. A bill recently passed the House, however which entirely does away this system of sub-letting.